FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month ... BUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. Panu-Ricaque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Ricaque No. 10, Bonlevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

The Cubans and the United States.

The fearful struggle for the redemption of Cuba has left Gen, GARCIA, of the insurgent army, in a state of passionate impatience with the deliberation insisted upon by the American Commander in Santiago, causing the Cubans to cease from co-operating with Gen. SHAFTER's forces; but the campaign for liberty will proceed without check, and the end of the revolution will be attained all the same. To place GARCIA in command at Santiago would have been to recognize the Cuban Government, an act for which Gen. SHAPTER possessed no authority, and from which some interpreters of the American Constitution would maintain that even President McKINLEY was forbidden without the authority of Congress.

The United States flag in Cuba represent the dominant power that is overthrowing Spain's. It is not for a General bearing It to surrender territory won in its name or to disturb unnecessarily any local machinery of government. No insurgent chief can refuse to respect these necessities of the situation, or to struggle in harmony with the forces of the United States for Spain's defeat, unless he substitutes his own personal ambition for the cause of Cuba.

Cubans should not be misled. The dec laration that the United States is not conquering Cuba for itself stands, and it will be observed in good faith, and after the war is over Cuba's political fate will be as fully and decisively in her own hands as if she were the Monarch of the Western Hemisphere.

Meanwhile, through misunderstanding, disappointment, or good or ill report, honor and triumph to the patriots who have sustained the revolution against the awful cruelty and despotism of Spain!

The Proof of an Anglo-American Understanding.

Among the articles in the London periodicals for July which discuss the relations of Great Britain and the United States, one is of particular value. We refer to a nightly Review, which brings forward some positive evidence for believing that the two countries have arrived at a cordial understanding, based on a reciprocal recognion of their common interests in China. his evidence is the complete departure at he present time from the policy hitherto firmly pursued by England with reference to Cuba, a departure which has compelled France also, much against her will, to retreat from the position which she formerly occupied with regard to the same Island.

There is no doubt that the attitude now maintained by the British Foreign Office on the Cuban question constitutes a complete reversal of the policy followed by Lord Salisbury's predecessors for over seventy years. By the great maritime powers of Western Europe the Cuban question has never been acknowledged to be what we have termed it, a purely American or, at widest, a Hispano-American question. In theory and in fact, for the better part of a century, it has been an international question, wherein four powers, Spain, the United States, Great Britain and France, have SALISBURY is patterned upon the policy adopted by Mr. CANNING in regard to the rebellions of the Spanish-American colonies on the mainland is a mistake. From the viewpoint of England's interests, he drew a sharp distinction between these colonies and Cuba, and he was especially determined that the island should not pass from the possession of Spain into that of any strong maritime power. In his time, as for many years after, the United States and France were both anxious to acquire the Pearl of the Antilles. Aware of these aspirations, Canning in 1822 expressed the opinion that "what cannot or must not be, is that any great maritime power should get possession of Cuba," and set forth the following reasons in a memorandum proposing the despatch of a squadron to Hawana "to keep in check the Americans:"

"The possession by the United States of both shores of the channel, through which our Jamaica trade must pass, would, in time of war with the United States, or, indeed, of a war in which the United States might be neutral, but in which we continued to claim the right of search and the Americame to resist it, amount to a suspension of that trade and to a consequent total ruin of a great portion of our West Indian interests."

In 1825 France secretly organized an expedition to seize Havans, which was defeated by CANNING's vigilance. Thereafter the persistency with which the United States pursued annexationist designs had the effect of uniting Great Britain and France in a tacit understanding for the protection of Cuba, which remained in force until very recently.

As time went on, however, the Anglo-French understanding was based less upon the relation of Cuba to West Indian interests, which had become relatively insignificant, than upon the strategic importance of the island with reference to interoceanic waterways at Panama or at Nicaragua. In 1852 Sir John Champton, British Minister at Washington, said in a mote to Mr. WEBSTER, Secretary of State:

"There is, at the present time, an evident tendency in the maritime commerce of the world to avail it-self of the shorter passages from one ocean to an-other, offered by the different routes, existing or in contemplation, across the isthmus of Central Amer-The island of Cubs, of considerable imporoe in itself, is so placed geographically that the ngtion which may possess it, if the naval forces of that nation should be considerable, might either protect or obstruct the commercial routes from one ocean to the other. Now if the maritime powers are, on the one hand, out of respect to the rights of Spain, and from a sense of international duty, bound to dismiss all intention of obtaining possession of Cuba, so, on the other hand, are they obliged, out of consideration for the intersets of their own subjects or citizens, and the proisotion of the commerce of other nations, who are all entitled to the use of the great highways of commerce on equal terms, to proclaim and assure, as far as in them lies, the present and future neutrality of the island of Cuba."

It was in pursuance of these views that, in the year named, Great Britain and France ed to the United States a tripartite,

ly, to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba, and to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of the Cubans." The proposed treaty was not to prejudice the right of the Cubans to assert and win their independence; nevertheless, it was rejected by President FILLMORE, who, in his reply, plainly hinted that Cuba was no concern of England and France. This reply elicited from Lord John Rus-SELL, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a snappish definition of his country's post tion. "If it is intended," wrote Lord JOHN, "on the part of the United States, to maintain that Great Britain and France have no interest in the maintenance of the present status quo in Cuba, and that the United States alone have a right to a voice in that matter, her Majesty's Government at once refuse to admit such a claim. Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies alone, without insisting on the importance to Mexico and other friendly States of the present distribution of power, give her Majesty an interest in this question which she cannot forego. While fully admitting the right of the United States to reject the proposal, Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty; and, upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act singly or in conjunction with other powers as to her may seem fit."

Much weight was added, as we have said, to the considerations advanced by Lord JOHN RUSSELL by the launching of the Panama and Nicaragua canal schemes and the opening up of the markets of the Far East. At the time of the Virginius affair Gen. GRANT'S Administration found that it was hopeless to assert the view that the Cuban question was exclusively American, and recognized the rights claimed by Lord John twenty-three years before by asking the European powers to countenance the intervention which was then contemplated. All the powers returned unfavorable replies, but it has been recently averred in the North American Review that HAMILTON FISH, GRANT'S Secretary of State, was the au thority for the statement that, had England stood out, as she is now doing, intervention would have then proceeded, and the work undertaken by President McKin-LEY would have been performed by President GRANT. It may be alleged, of course, that Eng-

land's present attitude on the Cuban question need not be ascribed to the existence of an understanding between that country and the United States, for the reason that the joint resolution of Congress, by which the war was inaugurated, promises complete political independence to the island, a state of things to which neither CANN ING, nor Lord JOHN RUSSELL, nor any other head of the British Foreign Office has objected. The writer in the Fortnightly Review assigns several reasons for not attaching much value to this argument. He points out, in paper signed "Diplomaticus" in the Fort- the first place, that Great Britain's sympathetic attitude toward the United States was of earlier date than the passage of the resolution by Congress to which we have referred. In the second place, the self-denying clause of the resolution does not seem to have been contemplated when the war die was cast, for there was no sugges tion of it in the message in which Presi dent McKinley demanded a mandate to intervene in Cuban affairs. Even more significant is the fact that an assurance of precisely the same kind was offered to Great Britain by Presi dent GRANT in 1875, but it had no mollifying effect upon the British Foreign Office. Finally, it is distinctly recognized by the writer in the Fortnightly Review that the fulfilment of such a self-denying pledge is not always within the power of the State making it, and that if JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'S asser tion that the population of Cuba 'are not competent to a system of permanent self-dependence" still holds good, the pledge would obviously prove worthless, even with the best intenclaimed a more or less equal interest. The | tions. Hence it is pronounced unlikely mpression that the attitude taken by Lord | that the self-denying resolution had anything to do with the friendly attitude of Great Britain, for, if her abandonment of her old policy did not take place before this resolution was passed, the hasty and illconsidered pledge given by Congress was scarcely sufficient, in view of the importance of the issues involved, to justify it

afterward. The conclusion is that the Anglo-American understanding is based on the reciprocal recognition of the substantial identity of the interests of England and America ir the markets of the Far East. This recognized identity of interests deprived the British Foreign Office of its chief excuse for fettering the liberty of American action in Cuba. The island being regarded as a possible blockhouse of great strategical value on the interoceanic highway, which will one day widen and deepen the community of Anglo-American interests in the "open door" to the Celestial Empire, it has become a matter of great moment to England that the Pearl of the Antilles should be in the possession, or, at least, under the tutelage, of a power to which she has offered every tie which makes for enduring political union.

The Porto Rico Campaign.

The expedition to Porto Rico has been a little slow in getting off, thereby repeating the experience of the Santiago campaign in its earlier stages. Gen. MILES, with the van of the expedition, left Santiago with the promptness that used to signalize his Indian campaigns of twenty years ago, but at Guantanamo he had to submit to a halt of several days, simply for lack of a naval convoy. As there was nothing in the West Indies to stop our fleet from going wherever it likes, and as the landing of troops under the fire of our ships ought to be about as simple an affair at Fajardo, Arecibo, Port Jovos, or Ponce as it was at Baiquiri, delay from that

source must have been a little hard to bear. But in a cooperative movement of the army and the navy, action is often unexpectedly impeded. There is apt to be plenty of red tape to cut. There must be full and formal statements of what is required of a convoy, and these must then go through the proper channels, with inquiries and orders duly following, and then the necessary preparations.

Whatever consultations MILES may have been able to have with Admiral Sampson, developing his plans and needs, the actual naval orders would have to come from Washington.

But with vigorous work on the part of the departments and bureaus in Washington, no harm whatever need result from any delays thus far. Instead of landing the van of the expedition long before the main body, the various debarkations will come proposed to the United States a triparties, incare: together of that place need a said-dunying treaty, "by which they should Juan and capture of that place need a

bind themselves, severally and collective- follow no later on that account, In the case of Santiago, the navy hurried to the spot, and then had to wait for the army, the interval between the landing of the marines on Guantanamo Bay and Shar-TER'S arrival being long and anxious. Far longer was the interval between DEWEY'S victory at Manila and the ar rival of Anderson's troops, and meanwhile there were great anxieties both about the insurgents and the European powers. In due time all came right, and so it will be with the Porto Rico campaign, although Gen. MILES most properly represented the discomforts of the troops on the transports and the loss of horses as a reason for hurry in providing a convoy.

Meanwhile Porto Rico cannot profit by the temporary delay. Cut off from any help by Spain, she really grows weaker with the lapse of time. The Captain-General of Porto Rico, according to a report at Washington, informed the Madrid Government some time ago that he had neither troops nor food enough for successfully defending the island, and at all events it seems clear that neither men nor guns have since reached him. The main reason why there should not be delay in reaching Porto Rico is the growing urgency of Spain to make peace with us. But our flag will float on the island before that can be done.

Gen. MILES, we may safely conclude, has the details of the Porto Rico campaign well in mind, having from the outset regarded it as one of the leading features of the war, holding at the same time that the Havans operations should be put off until the autumn. The Santiago campaign, of course, did not form any part of his original conception of the war as a whole, it being forced upon us by accident.

The greatest celerity is desirable in Porto Rico, something that may be expected from Gen. MILES, not only because of his methods as a soldier, but because he has studied this particular campaign and has among his immediate subordinates some of the ablest and most experienced soldiers in the country.

Under the Enemy's Flag.

There have been some queer features having even a certain element of humor, in the present war, and among them must be put the Government's awarding to a Spanish company the contract for taking TORAL's army home to Spain.

It is probable, at all events, that this performance of their businesslike Yankee enemies will somewhat astonish and puzzle the people of Cadiz and Madrid, who may be unable to understand why, in the midst of our sinking of Spanish vessels, wreck ing of Spanish transportation lines and execration of the Spanish flag, we should quietly give a profitable tob to the Compania Transatlantica Española, with Spanish ships flying the Spanish colors. Still, they may take this as only one more added to the list of unexpected performances by the incomprehensible Americans.

They might have been hardly more surprised if the humorous suggestion were really adopted that we should use Warson's squadron for the stipulated safe conduct, so hitting two birds with one stone.

But, after all, the real novelty or oddity in the affair is on the Spanish side, name ly, that the bid came from Spain. The triking contrast to be made is between the frenzied talk of Madrid over what honor involves and this quiet commercial arrangement, which presumably has the assent of the Spanish Government. To us the plan has, among other advantages, that of turning over the prisoners at once to their own ships and countrymen, so that against them rather than against us any complaints as to the voyage may be directed.

The Currency Reform that Americans Care About.

Here is a Chicago newspaper, the Times Herald, actually interrupting the victorious progress of the war to proclaim currency reform, of the Indianapolis pattern, as one of the great and urgent national issues of 1898:

"There may be other issues in the fall campaign, but there will be none more vital to the permanent interests of the American people than currency re-form on the lines laid down in the House bill and in the report of the Monetary Commission."

It is true that the people of the United States are engaged in a considerable enterprise of currency reform, but it is not the sort of currency reform which Mr. H. H. HANNA and his friends are so anxious about.

We are now busy reforming the currency of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The peseta must go!

Our Washington correspondent says that many Republican politicians who were goading the President last April to join in declaring war against Spain are now beseehing him to make peace as soon as possible.—The Evening Post.

If your Washington correspondent were put to it he could not truthfully name one. He states what on its face is a wilful falsehood, and the Post, knowing it to be such, prints it.

Whether the Medical Bureau of the United States Army or the military commander of the army at Santiago was responsible for the suffering of the wounded men on the Seneca, or, earlier, for the inconceivable and horrible fault of sending the troops to Santiago with their mournful lack of hospital supplies, it is to be hoped that the Porto Rico expedition will be as fully equipped with nurses and medical comfort as it is with ammunition.

Had Johnson but have bided his time.—Bos-What had might could have had happened if JOHNSON had have bided?

Manana Must Go! To the Editor of the Sus-Sir: The reason why Spain at the end of the nineteenth century is the same old Spain she was at the end of the fifteenth may be given in one word, "Mafiana." She never does to day what can be put off until to morrow. In addition to this nearly one-half her year is made up of saints' days and holidays, when no work is done. Thriftless by nature, and made more so by hierarchic statute, is it any wonder that her pe steeped in aloth and ignorance—do not keep step with the march of the present age? Not at all.

Fliminate mafians from her vocabulary and we ould stand a fair chance of making peace with her. but as long as she has any hope that intervention or something else favorable to her cause may occur t orrow, so long she will postpone negotiations. The

A BUSINESS VIEW OF EXPANSION.

The Practical Answer to Theoretical Doubts TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To all

the queries as to why we desire to embark upon the sea of imperialism, there is one answer business. We must have more trade, we must have more markets. We don't propose to stew in our own juice while the great Christian (?) powers carve up Asia and Africa and freeze out Uncle Sam. The Chinese bubble has been pricked; the Sick Man of the East is about due for a relapse; France, Spain, Italy, Austria are not progressing. We want to be in at the "death" of some of these dying nations and scure a brush or two.

'Trade follows the fing." If we could peer fifty years into the future I warrant there would not be one dissentient voice about estab-lishing ourselves in the Pacific. The Nicaragua Canal is inevitable, the vast Chinese Empire is gradually opening up to civilization and trade. Now what are we going to do? Are we going to take a firm, aggressive stand or are we going to sit and suck our thumbs while other nations acquire "spheres of influence" and pluck the fruit before our very eyes? "I would rather be dog and bay the moon than such a Boman, Does any one regret that Jefferson did not hearken to the cry of "Empire can wait"? Are we not all glad that he recognized the fact that

empire can't wait, but must be grasped by the forelock in no uncertain manner or the opportunity may be gone never to return. Nations, like individuals, must be constantly on the alert to advance their own interests. With all due respect to the teachings of George Washington as they are interpreted by narrow minds, it seems to me that speeches made over a century ago are ill adapted to solve problems of the present day. This may seem sac-rilegious, but is it? The advance in civilization has been so great, the sciences have so knitted the world together as to make the policy of isolation not only foolish but futile.

Imperialism means the death knell of the Monroe doctrine? I do not propose to take up the argument, but suppose it does, what then? We are not wedded to any doctrine. If it suits our purposes, well and good; if not, overboard with it. The highest type of statesmanship is found in the person who guides his conduct, not so much by documents of the past as by the living and breathing present, whose mental grasp is world wide, whose keen eye discerns future conditions, and who strenu ously uses every endeavor to secure every advantage for the benefit of the future generations of his countrymen. Let us hope that such men are now in control of the ship of State.

The molly coddles are very free in their criticisms of our lack of machinery to govern colonies. We have no system, we are not capable, we shall make an awful mess of it, &c., according to their wallings. Well, let us have a go at it, anyway. Do not let us lie down, like a lame duck, without testing our mettle. This republie is not a rope of sand; we are rich in administrative talent beyond the dreams of avarice and it would be the highest kind of folly to cast away territorial fruit because a few dyspeptics question our ability to assimilate it. If we do not gourmandise we shall not suffer from the colic. Dear old England has devoured large quantities of this same fruit without any visible signs of discomfort, and her appetite is not yet sated. We have cut our teeth, and are now in

a position to take a bite or two at the feast. How the glorious future of this country ap peals to the imagination! We may have troublous times, but who prophesies we shall ome a "cropper"? Great nations, like great men, must assume heavy responsibilities: the weaklings go under, the fittest survive. Hereafter we shall take our proper place in the fam-ily of nations. As Speaker Reed graphically puts it, "We have burst our swaddling clothes." BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 21. S. A. T.

IS OUR FLAG "OLD GLORY"?

Protest Against the Practice of So Calling the Stars and Stripes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although I am far from being an octogenarian, yet I appose what I now write will be put down as the ideas of an old fogy unable to see things as the younger generation sees them at present. For example, you yourself have given your great authority in favor of calling the university races in the United States the "'varsity' races. Now, every cultivated man knows that in England the e is always pronounced as if it were an a. Hence, for example, clerk is pro-nounced (not spelled) as if it were clark. So the university—I do not object to the abbrevia-tion "varsity"—is called there by pronunciation univarsity, short, "varsity." I ask, therefore, why import into the United States this English pronunciation? Why not say "versity" if you wish a contraction? Again: All the newspapers excepting The Sux

why import into the United States this English pronunciation? Why not say "versity" if you wish a contraction?

Again: All the newspapers excepting The Sun have, within late years, given the title of our "Stars and Stripes" as "Old Glory," a name which the English, for 200 years, have given, par excellence, to their own flag; but even as far back as ten years our flag was known by no such title; only by that of "the Stars and Stripes."

Hence, I ask, why import into the nomenclature of our flag the same name which England has used for so many generations, namely, "Old Glory"? It would certainly seem as if we had a paucity of names when this one is adopted from England.

No! I do not believe in such affectation. Let us be original if nothing else. The grand old names which our fathers gave the flag. "The Stars and Stripes" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," are certainly enough to individualize our pational colors. I also think that The Bun will be in full sympathy with this suggestion, because, as I have hinted, it has always (and especially in your leader of this morning) spoken of our flag as "The Star-Spangled Banner," "William L. Stone."

MOUNT VERNON, July 19. MOUNT VERNON, July 19.

"Van Cortlandt Park."

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: One of the most enjoyable and refreshing trips out of the city these warm days is to Van Cortlandt Park. You can take street, then take the High Bridge and Willis avenue cars, which will give you a transfer at Jerome ave nue and will take you direct to the entrance of the park. You will have had a delightful ride, and have seen many pleasing and attractive sights on the way.

Entering the roadway you find a charming touch seen many pleasing and attractive sights on the way.

Entering the roadway you find a charming touch
of genuine country, with wooded slopes and quies
green meadows. Wild flowers are on all sides, the
golden "Margueriet" or "black-eyed Busan" seeming to vie with the "daisy" for supremsor. Here
you see the golf players on the smooth green
fields, with wooded background, making a picture
full of life. You also can see the "old mill," with
its ploturesque and romantic surroundings, and the
"mill pond," well filled with fish of many
kinds, where a lover of the rod could
find much enjoyment. The olden time stately
Stone House, built in 1748, is in charge of the
Colonial Dames of the State of New York, and is
of extreme interest, with its old-time furniture.
Here Washington, when on his way to New York,
"stayed over" for a night, and the bed in which ho
slept is said to be in the same position, and is
quite a curiosity as regards its height from the
floor, also the steps necessary to reach it. The
quaint old furniture, chairs, clocks, and relics
of various kinds are a delight to all who have
a love for the quaintness and simplicity
of the "oldest time." The mansion is surrounded
by spacious grounds, well filled with fruit and ehade
trees, and broad green fields extend on all sides,
making a picture that has a soothing effect and that
causes a feeling of content, and, estrange to say, those
who have vizited this pleasing old place are always
who have vizited this pleasing old place are always
who have vizited this pleasing old place are always
who have vizited this poleasing, for nowhere can you
wander about with so much undisturbed freedom.

The Law in a Conguerred Country.

The Law in a Conquered Country. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Air: The Cubans are reported to feel very much aggrieved over the position that the United States has taken in the matte of allowing the municipal officers of Santiago to re-tain their places. If you will look in the "History of Trinidad" you will find a precedent for this action The British fleet arrived off Port au Spain on the 16th something else favorable to her cause may occur to morrow, so ious she will postpone negotiations. The only thing to do is to keep pegging away at her until she is ready to cry out: "Let us have peace for day."

NEW YORE, July 21.

E. W. VAMDERHOOF.

Regulate the Causes of Profamity!

To the Editors of The Suy—Sir: Agreeing with The Sirv's condemnation of the ill-mannered churis who use profane language in public places. I beg to suggest that some consure should be meted out to the men who are the occasion of profamity on the part of others.

For instance, coming downtown this morning i overheard an "L" road passenger remark to his seat mate: "I see Sichard Harding Davis says"—Here the speaker was interrupted with the rude elaculation: "Oh! damn Davis." Of course it was wrong for the man to swear, but isn't Richard Harding bavis enough to make any one swear? If was an of the small bay seen from the action of unglassy sought we not to provide some punishment for the some whose we had an aguage, ought we not to provide some punishment for the some whose we had an aguage, ought we not to provide some punishment for the church of the sum was the hanguage necessary?

NEW YORK, July 20.

Trinidad" you will find a precedent for this action. The British fleet arrived off Fort au Spain on the 16th of Fobruary, 1797, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and with Admiral Harvey he had seventeen vossels story in the latting and with Admiral Harvey he had seventeen vossels are with the Admiral Harvey he had seventeen vossels and with Admiral Harvey he

Clear Away the Rubbish in the Fath of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: glad to see THE SUN brushing away the journalistic and academic rubbish which has been accumulating here during recent years. It is a job of cleaning out the path preparatory to the forward movement this country is about to take which ought to be performed. This country is now entering upon a stage of

its career when men with strength and courage to utilise the opportunities offered by the expanding field for their energies will replace the exhausted spirits who have kept them-selves so long prominent in our social and publie life chiefly because of a knack of literary expression. They have fretted over political superficialities, tried to reform human nature out of society and politics and attempted in all ways to spread the discontent provoked in themselves by the discovery of their inability to accomplish their purpose of assuming the political leadership. Mugwumpery is simply an expression of disappointment. Take the case of Whitelaw Reid as an example. When he found his political ambitions vain he became a Mugwump. Godkin lost all hope of a political future, and he expressed his chagrin in Mugwumpery. Pulitzer is crushed in the newspaper competition and he turns about in impotent wrath and slanders the President, the soldiers, and the spirit of advancing America, Seth Low dropped out from politics after his brief Brooklyn experience, a disappointed man, and returned to the tea business, and he became a Mugwump. Look carefully at the head of every Mugwump saint and you will find it

We are now at a period when we have no use for such men; we have not even the time to spend in laughing at them. They are the ineffectives who must be left at the rear while the rest of us march ahead to take possession of the prises which await energy and enterprise and true statesmanship.

What a time it is going to be for the youth of America! Instead of playing with Goo Goo dolls our young men will rush to improve the multiplied opportunities for the employment of their virile energies. THE NEW AMERICA. NEW YORK, July 21.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Czar's Position During Our Civil War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun of July 17, in "Questions and Answers" column, third item from the bottom, is the following statement of a correspondent:

I claim that during some period of the civil war, 1861-65, Russia had a fleet in American waters and threatened to declare war against England if the latter opened the blockade of the Southern ports. Rindly give all the information possible on the subject. . . .

Will you permit me to offer a few statements with reference to this question. That a Russian fleet came to American waters in 1863-64 is a fact well known. There are many persons in New York, Boston, and other American cities who visited that fleet. It is not so well known, however, that Napoleon III. wrote a letter to Alexander II., Emperor of Russin, stating that the Governments of Great Britain and France were ready to recognize the independence of the Confederate States of America. and requested the Emperor of Russia to associate himself with them in that act. The Emperor of Russia refused the request, and in his answer

ate himself with them in that act. The Emperor of Russia refused the request, and in his answer stated: "The people of the United States have a Government of their own choice, which they are defending with their best blood and treasure, and I will never do anything to weaken them." He stated, moreover, that, if the Confederacy were recognized by France and England he reserved to himself perfect freedom to act as he thought best in the circumstances. The Confederacy was not recognized. England and France did not think fit to leave Russia a free hand on the eastern continent by involving themselves in our affairs.

Here we need to add a few words touching themselves in our affairs.

Here we need to add a few words touching these letters which passed between Napoleon III. and Alexander II.

Andrew G. Curtin, the Pennsylvania War Governor, told me in Washington that while he was United States Minister to St. Petersburg Prince Gortchakoff took him to the archives of the Foreign Office and showed him the original autograph latter written by Napoleon III. to the Emperor of Russia, also a copy of the answer sent by Alexander II. Of this answer he remembered the substance exactly and remembered literally the words inclosed by me above in quotation marks. An American of great experience in diplomatic affairs told me the following: "Our legation in London did its best to learn who the prime mover was in this attempt to induce the Russian Government to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States. Napoleon III. was formally the principal, and though we could not prove another initiative in a legal sense, Mr. Adams was convinced morally that Napoleon was pushed forward by forces in London to make the proposition to Russia."

There is no one at this time in any country—no man, friend, or enemy of ours—who denies the immense importance of the triumph of our Union; hence our friends in the struggle for that Union should be remembered always. We are free to forgive our enemies of that day, but we are not free to forge

are free to forget our friends.

JEBEMIAH CURTIN. of that day, but

Our Army Mostly American Born.

From the Army and Navy Journal, amining the lists of soldiers killed and wound ed before Santiago one is struck by the great propor-tion of what may be termed distinctively American names which appear. It has been a common belief that the majority of our regular soldiers were foreigners, and the hasty deduction was made that they were of the floating population, fighting simply for their pay, and distinctly inferior mentally, morally and physically. In one list of 170 wounded, 180 bore American names-fully 76 per cent.-and we think it justifiable to claim that fully one-half of those having Irish names were born in this country. Consequently, if this list is a type of all, at least 80 per cent. of our army must be American born. This spondents and disinterested people units in praising the fine physique, general intelligence, and good conduct of our enlisted men. Of their conduct in battle, the losses they sustained at fiantiago is the bes proof, and it is gratifying to our pride to now know that they are practically all Americans.

The Gallant Chaplain of the Seventy-first.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The rector of one of the largest Episcopal churche in New York, St. Andrew's of Harlem, the Rev. Dr. enty-first Regiment when the war broke out, and in stead of getting a young curate to go to the front as his substitute, he arranged his affairs in the parish and went himself. In the charge of the Seventy-first up San Juan Hill he was conspicuous for his courage. He was constantly under fire. In his ministrations to the dying and wounded he carned the gratitude of the entire regiment. Dr. Van De Water's pulpit was occupied last Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Briggs, who recently joined the Episcopal ministry.

Lehmann Stands by His Stroke

From the Boston Evening Transcript. Budolph C. Lehmann, coach of the Harvard crew as recently interviewed by a reporter of the Sports man at Henley in regard to the Harvard-Yale-Cornell pointed with the outcome of the 'varsity race, for I had anticipated different results. As far as the methods of training are concerned, I hold that the long slide and long body swing are the best. The defeat has not shaken my faith in them in the least. I have

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. An innovation in camp life was introduced sever days ago by Private Sam Tudor, one of the "rookies" of Company L, Second Kentucky, in the establish ment of a school for elementary instruction is

Day School at Chickamausa.

A Resolution of the American People. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The American people have resolved that hence forth Spanish oppression shall be confined to Spaniards, and nothing in the wide world will swarrs them one hair's breadth from that most just

From a Dafender in the Springfield Republican. Ashfield has had many a lesson from him; but it has been very slow to learn. Indeed, I'm not surbut that Prof. Norton has become completely dis-

> From the Indianapolis Journal e-Tommy, what is a knight count?

A Night Errand.

OUR TRADE WITH PORTO RICO. Imports Are Chiefly Sugar and Holass

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- According to official returns, our commercial transactions with Porto Rico during the past fiscal year (1897) amounted in value to \$4,169,912. With the exception of 1895, when the value of the trade fell as low as \$3,340,056, the figures for 1897 were the smallest recorded for any year since the civil war. The highest mark in our Porto Rican trade was reached as far back as 1872, the imports and exports for that year having a combined value of \$13,870,925, currency value. After 1872 the trade began to decline quite rapidly, and in less than a decade it had fallen off more than one-half, the value returned for 1881 amounting to only \$5,623,911. During the next few years, however, there was a partial recovery, the value advancing to \$8,115,071 in 1884, but this temporary improvement has been followed by a decline that has continued, with slight fluctuations, down to the present time. The extent to which the trade has decreased in the last ten

years, 1888-1897, is shown by the fact that the average annual value for 1893-1897 was only \$4,856,817, as compared with \$6,017,785 for Under the reciprocity treaty that was in force during the three fiscal years 1892-1894 the trade between the United States and Porto Rico was considerably augmented, the average annual value for the period mentioned amount ing to \$6,159,794, as against only \$5,867,604 for the three years immediately preceding. In the three years following the reciprocity period the average annual value fell to \$3,969, 572. While our imports from Porto Rico in-

preased very little during the period of the treaty, there appears to have been an important gain in the volume of our exports to the island. Taking the average value per annum of the merchandise exported during 1892-1894, we find that it reaches as high as \$2,695,706, while the average annual value for the seven other years of the decade 1888-1897 amounts to

The shrinkage in our trade with Porto Rico

is traceable mainly to the falling off in our imports from the island. This is shown very clearly by the figures for the past decade, the average annual value of the exports for 1893-1897 amounting to \$2,231,128, as compared with \$2,300,865 for 1888-1892, a loss of only \$69,537, while the average annual value of the imports declined from \$3,717,120 to \$2,625,689, a loss of \$1,001,431. At present the value of the merchandise we send to Porto Rico approaches quite closely that of the goods we receive in return, but formerly our imports were largely in excess of our exports. In 1872, for instance, when the trade was at its highest point, the Porto Rican commodities imported were valued at \$11,327,766 modities imported were valued at \$11,327,768 and our exports to the island at only \$2,543,-159. Thus, while the annual value of our exports has remained practically the same, that of our imports has been gradually declining, until in the last five years, 1893-1897, the average yearly excess of the latter over the former was only \$394.561. Even within a decade there has been a noticeable change in this respect, the excess of the imports over the exports during 1888-1892 averaging \$1,419,455 a year, as compared with the much smaller excess just quoted for 1893-1897. In 1895, for the first time in the history of the trade, our shipments to Porto Rico exceeded our importations, the balance in favor of exported merchandise being \$227,032.

Products of agriculture play the most im-

pannee in tavor of exported merchandise being \$327.032.

Products of agriculture play the most important part in our commerce with Porto Rico, comprising in value more than 80 per cent, of the merchandise imported and exported. Our imports from the island are almost entirely agricultural, the value of the non-agricultural commodities received forming barely I per cent, of the total. During the last few years, however, the non-agricultural imports, although small, have shown a tendency to increase, the average annual value for 1893-1897 amounting to \$34.988, as against \$23.241 for 1888-1892. On the other hand, the average yearly value of the agricultural products imported fell from \$3.683.879 in the earlier period to \$2,590.701 in the later.

agricultural products imported fell from \$3,-643,870 in the earlier period to \$2,590,701 in the later.

As regards our exports to Porto Rico, they also consist in large part of agricultural products, the value of the non-agricultural commodities shipped to the Island during 1883-1897 forming less than 40 per cent. of the total. As in the case of the imports, however, the preponderance of the agricultural products has not been quite so marked during the last few years. The average annual value of the non-agricultural exports increased from \$804,640 in 1883-1892 to \$835,547 in 1893-1897, while, on the other hand, that of the agricultural exports declined during the same period from \$1,448,256 to \$1,379,230.

Among the products imported into the United States from Porto Rico, sugar is by far the most important. Measured in value, it comprised nearly 75 per cent. of all the merchandise we received from the Island during the ten years 1888-1897, and if the value of the molasses imported be also included, the combined item would form more than 69 per cent. of the total imports. After sugar and molasses, the most important product received from Porto Rico is coffee. Fruits and nuts are also imported, but not very extensively. Spices are about the only other agricultural import of any importance.

portance.

About two-thirds of the commodities shipped from the United States to Porto Rico may be cultural exports consist almost entries of arti-cles of food. Breadstuffs and meat products are the important items, their combined value comprising nearly 85 per cent. of the total valuation placed upon agricultural exports. Vegetables and dairy products are also shipped to some extent. to some extent.

MAINE'S FOUR GOLD DEMOCRATS. They Meet and Postpone the Nemination o

PORTLAND, Me., July 21 .- The State Committee representing the gold wing of the Maine Democracy met here to-day to select a nominee for Governor and to talk over the situation with their sympathizers. They had invited all Democrats of Maine out of touch with the spirit of the Democratic State platform to meet with them, but there were only four responses to the invitation. Collector John W. Deering of the port of Portland, who is serving on borrowed time, was there, and so was William Henry Clifford of Portland. Gubernatorial nominee of the gold Democrats in 1858. After three hours' discussion the committee decided to make a nomination. Mr. Clifford declined to run again. An attempt was made to nominate ex-United States Senator James W. Bradbury of Augusto, aged 91, but a letter from him contained his pointed refusal to stand.

The matter was finally left to a sub-committee, C. Vey Holman of South Thomaston, Henry F. Thompson of Brunswick, and W. F. S. Blanchard of Bath. who will report their decision a week hence. Letters of commendation were received from Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware and W. J. Curtis of New Jersey, a member of the National Democratic Committee. ing on borrowed time, was there, and

GEORGIA EDITORS SER VAN WYCK. They Enjoyed the Sight, and Now They've Gone Back to Georgia.

One hundred and fifty members of the Georgia Weekly Press Association, who were the guests of the Merchants' Association of New York, visited the City Hall yesterday to pay their respects to Mayor Van Wyck. His Hono their respects to Mayor Van Wyck. His Honor was at luncheon when they called, but Private Secretary Downes shook hands with them and told them the Hall was theirs. Later Mayor Van Wyck came in, and he was introduced to a number of the visitors. From the City Hall the Georgians went to the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the New York Life building, where luncheon was served. Most of the delegation returned home yesterday afternoon. They had been in the city since Monday. Very few of them had ever been North before, and they seemed to enjoy the sights hugely.

TAX BOOKS OPEN. 16,564 Names on the List of Persons Taxed on Personalty.

The tax books, which were recently put in twenty pupils and more applications than he can the custody of the City Clerk by the Municipal Assembly, were opened for inspection yesterday, and many whose names were on the assessment lists called to look them over. The sessment lists called to look them over. The total number whose names are on the personal tax books is 16.564, of whom 11.049 are residents and 5.515 non-residents. Among the non-residents who are assessed for large amounts are John Wanamaker. \$300.000; Eugene Higgins. \$200.000; Thomas Baring of England, \$100.000, and Henry O. Havemeyer, \$50,000. The Corbin Banking Company and Speyer & Co. are assessed \$200.000 each.

Uncle Sam Trusted Him. From the Springfield Rep A letter was received in North Adams yester-day from Harry Brown of Company M. Second Massechusetts, before Santiago. He wrote on the envelope in place of a stamp "Kind Uncle Sam, please pass this through. I'm a soldier, broke, with money due." The letter was forwarded all right and it made his people glad. THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

Effect Its Deliberations May Have on Our Trade with the Dominion

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The United States embers of the Canadian Commission will hold a preliminary meeting to-morrow for organization and to talk over the situation. It will be the first time the members have all been together. Senator Fairbanks will be chosen Chairman, and a Secretary may be selected from the several candidates seekbe selected from the several candidates seek-ing the place. It had been expected that the full commission would assemble in Quebeo about the 1st of August, but owing to Senator Fairbanka's engagement to preside over the Indiana State Republican Convention at Indianapolis on Aug. 3, Secretary Day has notified Sir Julian Pauncefots, British Ambassador, that it will not be convenient to the American Commissioners to report there before Aug. 10. After the meeting to-morrow the members will separate until the time of meeting in Quebec, most of them going to the seaside or mountains for rest and recreation.

In view of the approaching sessions of the commission, a despatch from Harlan W. Brush, Consul at Clifton, Canada, regarding the trade of Canada and the United States, published by the State Department, is of peculiar interest, He says: "Canada, in proportion to her population, is

the largest consumer of our products. The figures that are obtainable give a forecast that is gratifying. Thirty-two leading articles im ported into Canada from the United States for the ten months ended April 1, 1898, amounted to \$38,801,410, against \$32,614,325 in the same period the preceding year. Besides these the importations of gold and silver and manufactures thereof amounted to \$5,267,576, and estimated in the second of the preceding year. Besides these the importations of gold and silver and manufactures, \$6,441,081.

"Twenty-three out of the thirty-two articles," says Consul Brush, "show an increase, some oute marked, and the total is nearly 20 per cent, advance over the same period of 1897, although this was the banner year in exports from our country to Canada, there being a steady increase from \$44,858,039 in 1882 to \$64,334,800 in 1897.

"The new tariff, giving Great Britain a 25 per cent, preferential duty, goes into effect Aug. I next, and it will undoubtedly give that country a portion of the trade the United States has won; but it is doubtful if the decrease will be as marked as anticipated. Perhaps the lines in which the United States and Great Britain compete most seriously are iron and steel and cotton.

as marked as anticipated. Foraspathe lines in which the United States and Great Britain compete most seriously are iron and steel and cotton.

"English exports to Canada of Iron and steel and steel and cotton.

"English exports to Canada of Iron and steel aggregated \$3.157,384 in 1897; United States exports. \$4,441,081. But makers of iron and steel in the United States have recently demonstrated their ability to undersell Great Britain in heriown markets, so the Canadian trade can probably be counted upon to take care of itself.

"In cotton and manufactures thereof Great Britain sold Canada in 1897 to the value of \$3,551,560, while the United States sold \$5,545,-649. But Canada is now commencing to manufacture her own cotton goods, and the imports of cotton from the United States this year show quite an increase, while the imports of cotton manufactures show a marked decrease. England has only cotton manufactures to sell, and the changing conditions are all in favor of our country." In precedents of selection and the precedents.

England has only cotton manufactures to sell, and the changing conditions are all in favor of our country.

In breadstuffs, coke and coal, hog products, dairy products, seeds, tobacco and lumber, England does not compete with the United States. The total under this head for ten months of 1898 reached the enormous sum of \$24.472.872. Great Britain's entire exports to Canada in 1897 amounted to only \$33,157,234. There has been a steady decrease in her Canadian trade since 1883, when it reached highwater mark—\$52.052.485. The preferential tariff may not do more than overcome the constant shrinkage that adverse conditions have forced each succeeding year (with spasmodic recoveries) since 1883.

"Canada's development in the past five years has been marvellous, and her peopleiwere never so active and hopeful. She has at present, according to Bourinot, a population of 5,000,000, against 1,000,000 in 1840, and a total trade of \$250,000,000,000, against \$250,000,000 in 1840. If the commission that is going to meet in Ottawa accomplishes the results hoped for establishing the present very friendly relations on an enduring basis, there will be a prodigious growth of trade between our republic and the Dominion of Canada, for Canada has but just commenced to develop her great natural resources."

Subscribers in Sums of \$5,000 Won't Get Any WASHINGTON, July 21.-Assistant Secretary

of the Treasury Vanderlip said to-night: "It is now almost certain that all subscribers in sums of \$5,000 will not receive any bonds, While it has not yet been possible to place the limit, it is almost certain to fall slightly below the \$5,000 mark. An order was given to-day for 200,000 bonds of the \$500 denomination 75,000 of the \$100 bonds and 75,000 of the \$20 bonds. A number of \$1,000 bonds will be printed also, but the order has not yet been given. It will not be necessary to have any \$5,000 bonds printed, so the plates for this denomination will not be prepared. The first delivery of bonds will probably be made on Monday, and after that they will be furnished the department at the rate of about 15,000 a day. The work of signing interest checks to accompany the bonds was begun in the Treasury to-day, three clerks being detailed for that purpose. There will be 250,000 of them, in round numbers, and the mere work of signing them will require more than a month at the present rate of progress. It is probable that the force of signers will be increased, so as to finish the iob in three weeks. In finally disposing of the applications for bonds the names of the 250,000 subscribers, together with their addresses and amount of bonds desired or allotted, will be written twelve times, making about 3,000,000 names in all. The work of registering applications and allotting and distributing the bonds, it was estimated to-night, would require the labor of most, if not all, of the present temporary force of clerks until Sept. 1. \$5,000 bonds printed, so the plates for this de-

TAX ON MINING STOCKS.

It's Heavy When the Par Value of a Share Is \$100 and the Market Value 20 Cents.

Advices yesterday reached the members of the Mining Exchange and the brokers who deal in mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had ruled that shares of mining stocks worth only a few cents on the market are, under the War Revenue law, subject to the sales tax of 2 cents on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof. Despite the low price at which most thereof. Despite the low price at which most mining stocks sell, many of the older ones, particularly those of the famous Comstock Lode in Nevada, are of \$100 par value. The market price of these Colorado stocks is only a few cents a share. If one of these stocks is worth, say, 20 cents a share, 100 shares are worth \$20 but are taxed, on their sale, 2 cents on each \$100 of their \$10,000 face value: that is, are taxed \$2 According to the advices received by the local mining brokers there is consternation in the West over the heavy tax. The proposition has been made to send representatives of the various Western mining exchanges to Washington to see Commissioner Scott and present the situation to him, with the idea, if possible, of getting him to modify his ruling.

No Redemption of Tax Stamps Once Affixed and Cancelled.

Revenue Commissioner Scott, in reply to a question raised by a fire insurance company here, says that there is no provision for re-deeming cancelled documentary stamps which have been put on insurance policies that for any reason have not been delivered. He sug-gests that the agent who delivers the policy should stamp it at the time of delivery.

Miss Osborn Wants to Be a Druggist. TREETON, N. J., July 21 .- Miss Elizabeth Osborn of Keyport to-day took the written examination before the State Board of Pharmacy for a certificate permitting her to practice as a registered druggist and pharmacist in New Jersey. The result of the examination will not be announced for several days. If successful Miss Osborn will be the first woman pharmacist in the State. Forty-four men also took the examination to-day. The law requires druggists to be licensed.

American Missionaries to the Carolines. Miss Elizabeth Baldwin and Miss Jennie Baldwin of Newark, members of the First Presbyterian Church, will start on Monday for the Caroline Islands, where they have commissions as missionaries. They will go by way of Cali-fornia. A farewell reception will be given them by the church to-night.

A Maryland Testimonial to Commedore Schley.

From the Baltimore Sun Mayor Malster has accepted an invitation extended by Gen. Joseph fipring of Oakland to assist in the work of raising funds by popular subscription to present Commodore Winfield Scott Schley with an enduring and substantial testimonial in recognition of his work at Santiago. The letter of Gen. Spring

says: "I think we ought to secure, without much trouble, \$35,000 or \$30,000 from the whole State. in not now advised as to Commodore Schley's financial condition, but if a handsome homestead in which to spend his old age would be acceptable to him I would favor that. But what the testimental will be can be considered later on."